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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/630,877	07/28/2003	Shinji Watanabe	NAA-HON-P37	7933

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EXAMINER	
CHUNG TRANS, XUONG MY	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2833	

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/630,877	WATANABE, SHINJI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Xuong M. Chung-Trans	2833	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 July 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-10* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

1. This application has been examined. Claims 1-10 are pending in this application.

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-4, and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Togashi (USPN 5,662,480) in view of Maruyama et al. (USPN 6,074,217).

Togashi discloses a coaxial connector whose one end has a signal terminal that comes into contact with a conductive pad on a circuit board and is electrically connected with a contact of a corresponding connector, an insulator that holds said contact and a metallic shell that contains said insulator and has ground terminals said coaxial connector being characterized in that ground terminals that ground on ground pads installed on said circuit board have obtusely beveled or rounded corners (see figs. 1-5 and 7). Togashi does not explicitly state that the ground terminals have beveled or rounded corners. Maruyama, however, discloses such a beveled corner. Therefore, it

would have been obvious to one skilled artisan in the art at the time the invention was made to include the teaching of Maruyama in the Togashi connector so that the ground terminal can be provided with a variety of different shapes as needed.

As per claim 3, Maruyama discloses the contact (51) has a substantially U shaped contact section and a terminal section (51b) that extends across the central bottom end of the contact section and a terminal plunge-in part is plunged to the inner surface of the insulator. See figs. 1-15. It would have been obvious to further modify Togashi with a terminal plunge-in part that is plunged to the inner surface of the insulator as taught by Maruyama in order to prevent the terminal from being detached from the insulator.

As per claim 4, Maruyama discloses the terminal section is flat and whole bottom surface can be attached to the circuit board without any gap (see col. 3, lines 1-8 and col. 5, lines 3-21). It would have been obvious to further modify Togashi with a terminal section that is flat and whole bottom surface can be attached to the circuit board without any gap as taught by Maruyama in order to reduce the height of the receptacle.

As per claim 6, Togashi discloses the invention substantially as claimed except that the ground pad is a square shaped or U shaped. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to provide a square shaped or U shaped, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the shape of a component. A change in shape is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In re Dailey, 149 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1976).

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Togashi and Maruyama as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Boyko (USPN 6,347,405).

As per claim 7, Togashi as modified, does not explicitly disclose the corner of the ground pad is beveled or rounded. However, the use of such beveled or rounded pad are well known in the art as evidence by Boyko to reduce the peeling off of the pad. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled artisan in the art at the time the invention was made to include the teaching of Boyko in the Togashi invention to have a beveled or rounded pad so that to reduce the peeling off of the pad.

6. Claims 2 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Togashi and Maruyama in view of applicant admitted prior art 2002-95985.

Claim 2 differs from claim 1 in that the bottom end of the shell is a ground terminal. The teaching of Togashi and Maruyama is discussed above. Togashi as modified does not explicitly disclose that the bottom end of the shell is a ground terminal. The admitted prior art discloses such the bottom end of the shell is a ground terminal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include the teaching of the admitted prior art in the Togashi connector in order to provide better grounding.

As per claim 8, Maruyama discloses the contact (51) has a substantially U shaped contact section and a terminal section (51b) that extends across the central bottom end of the contact section and a terminal plunge-in part is plunged to the inner

surface of the insulator. See figs. 1-15. It would have been obvious to further modify Togashi with a terminal plunge-in part that is plunged to the inner surface of the insulator as taught by Maruyama in order to prevent the terminal from being detached from the insulator.

As per claim 9, Togashi discloses the invention substantially as claimed except that the ground pad is a square shaped or U shaped. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to provide a square shaped or U shaped, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the shape of a component. A change in shape is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In re Dailey, 149 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1976).

7. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Togashi.

Togashi discloses a coaxial connector that has a contact (82) with a terminal section that horizontally extends across the central bottom end of a substantially U shaped contact section that comes into contact with and is electrically connected with a contact of a corresponding connector, an insulator (81) that holds said contact, and a metallic shell (83) that contains said insulator and has ground terminals, said coaxial connector being characterized in that said terminal section has such length that the terminal section can be stored within said insulator and has said signal terminal that is formed on the bottom section of said terminal section below said contact section near

the center of said insulator in order to be connected with a conductive pad on a circuit board. See fig. 7.

8. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Togashi (USPN 5,662,480)

As per claim 10, Togashi discloses the invention substantially as claimed except that the ground pad is a square shaped or U shaped. It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to provide a square shaped or U shaped, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the shape of a component. A change in shape is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. In re Dailey, 149 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1976).

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Xuong M. Chung-Trans whose telephone number is (571) 272-2002. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Paula Bradley can be reached on (571) 272-2800 extension 33.. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

X. Chung-Trans

THO D. TA
PRIMARY EXAMINER